

Understanding Massive Black Hole Mergers:

Insights form the ASTRID / MAGICS Simulations and Implications for LISA Observations





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ASTRID: the largest simulation ever

resolution

Mass

Baryon

Boxside: 370 Mpc Particle number: 2×5500^3 Softening length: $1.5h^{-1}$ kpc

recently arrive z = 0



ASTRID: from Cosmic Web to Massive Black Holes



Zhou et al. 2025 arXiv:2502.01845





remnant galaxy

 $\log M_{\rm gal} = 12.23$ $\log M_{\rm BH} = 10.34$

10 kpc







MBH merger population in Astrid

Over 3M mergers, covering a wide mass range: $10^5 - 10^{11} M_{\odot}$



merger population in ASTRID: wide mass range

Wide mass range: $10^5 - 10^{11} M_{\odot}$



merger population in ASTRID: wide mass range







MBH merger trajectory in ASTRID

dynamical friction model —> realistic MBH merging trajectory --> orbital eccentricity *e*



Chen et al. 2022 arxiv: 2112.08555





LISA detection rate

- LISA detection rate is **10.5 events/yr**
- Most detected sources: mergers with $M_{\rm BH} \sim 10^6 {\rm M}_{\odot}$ at z < 2



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LISA detection rate: the enhancement from including *e*

Incorporating eccentricity enhances LISA detectability

Increasing the detected mass range from $10^8 M_{\odot}$ to $10^9 M_{\odot}$







LISA sources: low AGN fraction

Only a small fraction (13%) of LISA sources involves AGN activity





hardly likely to be **Dual AGNs**



Host galaxies: low-mass ($10^9 M_{\odot}$) and satellite galaxies











Host galaxies: high star formation rate



50% higher star formation rate

Having a tight correlation with the galaxy stellar mass $\log SFR = 0.9 \log M_{gal} - 8$







ASTRID Cosmological BHs and galaxies





ASTRID Cosmological BHs and galaxies





MAGICS simulation suite

SPH code: MP-Gadget

Regularized integrator :KETJU

FMM based collisional N-body code: TAICHI

higher resolution





Zhou et al. 2024 arxiv: 2409.19914











MAGICS: the important role of NSC around MBH



Seed MBH in nuclear stellar clusters (NSCs) rapidly sink to the galactic center and form hard binaries!



Mukherjee et al. 2024 arxiv: 2409.19095



Conclusion

From ASTRID

- Astrid hosts a large MBH merger population, covering a wide mass range of $10^5 10^{11} M_{\odot}$
- In Astrid, MBH mergers have realistic trajectories, enabling us to measure orbital eccentricity
- Incorporating orbital eccentricity enhances LISA detectability, especially at low-redshift and high-mass end
- Host galaxies of LISA sources typically have high star formation rate, and many of them are satellite galaxies.

From MAGICS

- MAGICS simulation suite traces the binary evolution down to sub-parsec scales.
- Embedding the seed MBH within NSC accelerates the orbital decay.

ASTRID-LISA















Prediction for LISA merger rate

Incorporating orbital eccentricity enhances the LISA detectability

- With circular orbits: **5.7/yr**, all merger sources
- with orbital eccentricity: **10.5/yr**, 48 % of them (4.8/yr) are inspiral sources



Evolution of orbital eccentricity



MAGICS ASTRID